

Law Enforcement News

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Where is everybody?!?

Policing's manpower loss may be private sector's & feds' gain

What effect the events of Sept. 11 will have on the ability of the New York City Police Department and other local agencies to recruit new officers and retain veterans remains to be seen. More certain, however, is the fact that in the wake of the terrorist attacks, a tremendous number of job-seekers are looking to the private security industry and federal law enforcement agencies for work.

Following the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency's recruitment center in Reston, Va., received 9,766 résumés — an increase of more than 250 percent over the same period last year. The United States Marshals' Service received 500 job-related e-mails between Sept. 11 and Sept. 25, a five-fold increase over what it was sent during the last two weeks of August.

Roughly 150,000 job applications were downloaded from the Federal Aviation Administration's Web site following President Bush's announcement that thousands of sky marshals would be put on aircraft. And the FBI's announcement that it would be hiring 200 linguists who could speak Arabic and other Middle-Eastern tongues brought more than 1,300 applications for those positions.

In the private sector, 150 job inquiries were made to Kroll Worldwide Inc., a company that specializes in corporate security services and consulting. The number was three times what the firm usually gets in a two-week period.

Security consulting firms are apparently busier than ever, too — one of the few industries to actually be on an

upward trajectory in the midst of the economic downturn. "It's a big country and a lot of people need jobs," said Jim Northrup, vice president for human resources at Kroll. "A lot of people are feeling patriotic, and it's a way they can make a contribution."

And, said Michael Stapleton, president of an eponymous New York-based

company that provides bomb-sniffing dogs: "People are emotionally scarred by what happened, and employers are willing to do everything necessary to give the employees a feeling of safety."

Prior to Sept. 11, Stapleton told *The New York Times*, companies only wanted dogs when they received bomb

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A-G wields a bigger stick with new anti-terror law

Attorney General John Ashcroft wasted no time last month in directing federal authorities to begin prosecuting alleged terrorist schemes under the authority granted the Justice Department in new sweeping anti-terrorism measures passed in response to the Sept. 11 attacks.

Known as the USA Patriot Act of 2001, the legislation greatly expands the power of the government over resident aliens. Ashcroft ordered the FBI's field offices and U.S. attorneys to begin implementing the law just hours after it was signed by President Bush on Oct. 26. The act

was among the fastest-moving pieces of legislation in federal history, proposed just five days after the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks. It was approved by the Senate on Oct. 25 by a vote of 98 to 1, and by the House after a 356-to-66 vote.

The Patriot Act allows the Justice Department and its branches to conduct expanded electronic surveillance, detain immigrants and penetrate banks suspected of laundering money for terrorist organizations, among other provisions.

One step that was quickly taken was to seek subpoenas to obtain informa-

tion on computers used by terrorism suspects, a senior law enforcement official told *The New York Times*. The act makes e-mail communications the equivalent of telephone calls. Just as authorities may use a subpoena to obtain a record of telephone numbers called and the length of time spent on calls, officials can now obtain the addresses and times of e-mail messages sent by terrorism suspects.

Another provision gives law enforcement the ability to place a roving wiretap authorized by the special

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Spurred by research, tough new laws & policies focus on animal cruelty

People who commit egregious acts of cruelty toward animals can expect to be charged with felonies and even serve jail time under new state laws prompted by the lobbying of animal rights activists, and by research which documents that such offenses are linked to domestic violence and other criminal acts against human victims.

Cruelty to animals is now a felony in 34 states, up from just nine in 1994. The latest states to increase penalties

earlier this year were Maryland and Maine, and advocates are hopeful that New Jersey, Indiana and Wyoming will follow suit in 2002.

"The 'boys will be boys' attitude is disappearing; it's now seen as deviant and dangerous behavior," said Wayne Pacelle, a senior vice president at the Humane Society of the United States. "Sixty-five million American households — over half the nation — have pets. That's an enormous reservoir of

affection and affinity for companion animals."

Studies have also shown that abuse of a family pet or any animal to be an indication of serious violent behavior, particularly by juveniles. A study released in September by the National Institute of Justice, "Animal Abuse and Youth Violence," found that five of the 11 perpetrators in a spate of nine recent school shootings had a history of alleged animal abuse. Luke Woodham,

who murdered his mother and two schoolmates in October 1997, tortured and killed his dog the previous April, the study noted.

In research cited by NIJ, one study of 38 battered women who sought shelter found that nearly three-quarters had pets. Of those, 71 percent said their adult partner had threatened, hurt or killed one or more of their animals. Thirty-two percent of those with children said it was their children who hurt or killed a family pet. A replication study found that 54 percent of the 100 battered women who had entered a shelter had a partner who hurt or killed their pet, compared to just 5 percent of the 117 non-battered women used as a control group.

Nearly one-fourth of those in the battered women's group said they had delayed seeking shelter because they feared for their pets' welfare.

That dilemma led lawmakers in South Carolina last spring to consider two measures that would make it easier to report animal abuse and domestic violence. Legislation sponsored by state Representative Joel Lounie (D.-Columbia) and Senator Robert Waldrep (D.-Anderson) would expand the list people who must notify authorities if they suspect abuse in the case of an animal, a child or a vulnerable adult. Social workers would have to report animal abuse

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Improving an officer's lot in the Deep South

3-way partnership seeks to facilitate higher ed for New Orleans cops

With New Orleans police officers now needing 45 college credits before they can be considered for a supervisory post, the department, the city's police foundation and a local university have joined forces to not only upgrade law enforcement training, but to make it easier and less costly for employees to earn those credits.

Last month, the New Orleans Police Foundation signed an agreement with the University of New Orleans that will make the university a permanent partner in recruit and in-service training. In the past, said Terry J. Ebbert, the foundation's executive director, in-

structors were hired at a premium price from around the country to provide training. Under the memorandum of understanding, the university will provide a course-content review at no cost to the police department.

"They are reviewing each and every period of instruction given to recruit training, the 16 weeks of training and the 40-hour in-service package," Ebbert told *Law Enforcement News*. "They're looking at, one, the necessity, content, lesson plan and quality of instruction to validate it and, two, to upgrade it to the point where we can al-

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Post-academy standards are focus of concern in Mississippi

Concerned that Mississippi does not require its police to undergo any further training after graduation from the academy, the director of the state's standards board has formed a committee of law enforcement professionals to come up with a new set of rules.

The problem, according to Jimmy Houston, director of the Mississippi Board of Minimum Standards for the Department of Public Safety and a former chief of the Flowood Police Department, is in creating statewide standards that work equally well for both large-city departments and smaller agencies.

"You have to take baby steps in developing this," he told *The Hattiesburg American*. "The board can't mandate everything that a department does, and the chiefs don't want this to happen. We have to start with a baseline definition about what advanced training is and how to make it available."

Officers in Mississippi have never been required to take any additional police training courses or physical tests once they are certified. Said Biloxi Police Capt. Gerald Forbes, the director of his department's training academy: "When you check with the minimum

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Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — A gun-tracking system implemented in 1998 that requires each police agency in the state to conduct a background check on confiscated guns appears to be failing. Glastonbury Police Chief Thomas Sweeney, chairman of the policy board of the Statewide Weapons Trafficking Task Force, said that the numbers are uneven, suggesting that some departments are not tracking the guns properly. The program was intended to help determine how criminals obtain guns and to stop the flow. Apparently, some agencies kept meticulous records, while others attributed problems to computer error or turned in no records at all.

The town of Portland will spend \$4,640 to add a pair of Mossberg pump-action shotguns and two Colt AR-15 assault rifles to the department's arsenal. The cost includes hardware to equip the town's patrol fleet with safety mounts for the weapons.

A new audit of the Hartford police property room shows that almost \$280,000 in cash from 2,769 open cases dating back 14 years is missing from the police vault, although it is unclear whether the money is missing as a result of theft or simply bad record-keeping. City leaders say they expect to reform the property room and its record-keeping procedures within six months.

MAINE — Portland Police Chief Michael Chitwood has blasted prosecutors for deciding not to file charges against a woman linked to letters containing powder that forced the evacuation of the city's main post office. The letters, which were later determined to contain baking soda, were traced to a Saco woman with a history of mental illness. Although U.S. Attorney Paula Silsby said that no federal law had been violated, Chitwood said the decision was a disgrace and "sends a really bad message."

MARYLAND — Although demand for firearms has risen since the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, handgun sales in the state have plunged for the year and are on pace to reach the lowest annual total in more than a decade. Officials say this is a result of the passage last year of a "ballistics fingerprints" law which requires gun manufacturers to provide state police with a shell casing test-fired from every new handgun sold in the state. The spent shells contain markings that are unique to each gun. Maryland was the first state to enact such a law.

Eighty-four people have been killed in Prince George County this year as of mid-October, compared with 63 in the same period last year, and already there have been 13 more homicides than there were all last year in the county. There have also been fewer arrests, with only 12 people arrested in connection with nine of the homicides.

NEW JERSEY — Elizabeth police and FBI agents found the cab from a stolen tractor-trailer carrying fertilizer and pesticides on Oct. 18, but the rig's hazardous cargo remained at large. The theft caused concern because some fertilizers can be used to make crude ex-

plosives. A bulletin that circulated to law enforcement agencies advised officers not to open the truck if it is found.

NEW YORK — A letter was sent last month by New York City Police Commissioner Bernard Kerik to thousands of retired cops, informing them that the NYPD is building a data base of volunteers. After the Sept. 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center, dozens of retired cops of all ranks came forward on their own to help at Ground Zero and related operations. Kerik, who hailed these retirees for performing those duties without compensation, said that he would like to "further this tradition" by formalizing the process by which the department can reach out quickly to retirees.

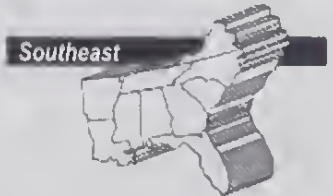
A Manhattan appeals court has affirmed the conviction and sentence of union electrician James Hornacek for punching a police horse during a rowdy labor demonstration in Times Square in June 1998. Hornacek, who was sentenced to four days of community service, maintained during his trial that when mounted police started clearing the streets, he merely tried to push the horse away.

Rocco Cuccio, a former Port Authority police sergeant, was sentenced Oct. 16 to 15 years in prison for strangling his wife of 25 years during a fight over their pending divorce. Cuccio pleaded guilty June 5 to first-degree manslaughter in the death of his wife, Janyce. He received less than the maximum sentence of 25 years after his daughter and doctors testified that he suffered from psychological illness.

PENNSYLVANIA — A suitcase holding enough military explosives to level a building was found Oct. 19 in a storage locker at Philadelphia's Greyhound bus station. Police removed the bomb-making material without incident. Investigators said that there was no imminent threat of explosion because a detonation cap was not attached.

RHODE ISLAND — In Lincoln, a local rule that took effect Oct. 8, establishing measurable sound limits in various parts of town, cannot be enforced as the police do not yet have decibel meters to do the measuring. It was reportedly unclear when the city planned to acquire the equipment.

Southeast



ARKANSAS — In the face of a sluggish economy, the State Police has temporarily backed away from a plan to increase the amount it charges for criminal background checks from \$15 to \$20. The Arkansas State Police Commission had approved the increase in May but held off implementing it until other state agencies could be heard from. State police officials had hoped the increase would bring in about \$580,000 a year, but some state agencies, facing their own budget woes, complained about the increase. The Department of Education estimated that the increase would cost the agency about \$30,000 a year for background checks on teachers.

FLORIDA — North Port police Sgt.

Timothy Roguska was fired Oct. 23 for harming the department's image, misusing equipment and lying to investigators to cover up a three-year affair with a local woman. An investigator's report said Roguska spent a lot of time at the home of Linette Barnett while on duty and lied about the relationship when questioned. The investigation was prompted when Barnett filed a complaint against Roguska.

GEORGIA — The new system for policing trains and buses on MARTA, the Atlanta transit system, has netted twice as many fare beaters and other violators as last year. The strategy frees up officers to respond more quickly to crime trends in the system. MARTA began researching the method several months ago, adapting it from a New York City model in use there since 1990. During the first two weeks of October, MARTA police made 370 arrests, compared to 188 during the same period last year.

New lab tests show that former Cobb County police officer Maurice Glenn Turner, whose 1995 death was blamed on heart problems, almost certainly died from antifreeze poisoning. Turner's body was exhumed and his tissues retested after authorities learned his death might be related to the death in January of Randy Thompson, a Forsyth County firefighter and former deputy sheriff. At the time of their deaths, both men were involved with the same woman, Lynn Turner, a 911 operator in the Cobb police department. She was married to Turner when he died, and later had two children by Thompson. Since the investigations began, Lynn Turner has declined to comment.

LOUISIANA — Newellton Police Chief John Black and Justice of the Peace Glen Thompson were arrested Oct. 11 on warrants for malfeasance in office and theft. A State Police spokesman said Black directed traffic cases to Thompson, who collected fines and then split the money between them.

Two black Berwick police officers, Paul Cox and Jason Burgess, have filed suit against their department for discrimination and a hostile work environment. The suit came in response to a racist e-mail that was circulated among white officers in their department that contained an image of a running black man with targets on him and a racially derogatory caption. The two officers said that no disciplinary action was taken against the officer who sent the e-mail even after complaints were lodged.

MISSISSIPPI — The Vicksburg Board of Mayor and Aldermen voted 2 to 1 to move ahead with a plan to install global positioning transponders in 65 patrol cars and six ambulances and rescue vehicles. The system, which is estimated to cost \$415,000, transmits the precise locations of vehicles. New Police Chief Tommy Moffett has said he is not opposed to the equipment, but does not want the system to take the place of supervisors.

The Meridian Police Department's Sixth Street station was cited for 34 fire-code violations in its latest inspection, and the department could face a citation if the station does not come up to standards. An earlier inspection, in April of this year, listed 66 separate violations.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Chief Reuben Greenberg has instituted a rule that allows Charleston police officers to use personalized front license plates on their patrol cars. Greenberg said the personalized plates would allow officers to spot their cars more readily in the department's crowded car depot.

TENNESSEE — A judge in McMinnville has sentenced Brandon McClure, 20, to spend two consecutive Saturdays on a stage in a local mall wearing a sign that reads, "I stole from the victims of the World Trade Center." McClure claimed to be soliciting money for victims of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. A 13-year-old boy, who claimed to be soliciting money for the Red Cross, was given the same punishment.

VIRGINIA — The Roanoke County Schools Safety and Security Committee remains split over a proposal to require principals and school-based police officers to advise students that they can refuse to answer questions if they are suspected of a crime. Police maintain that because they already comply with federal and state laws governing interviews and advising students of their rights, there is no need to include the requirement in a "memorandum of understanding" between the school district and county police. Panel member David Weaver, however, asserted that principals are agents of the police because they are required by state law to immediately report criminal acts in schools to police. Because of the impasse, the school board, Superintendent Linda Weber, and Police Chief Ray Lavinder will have to decide the matter.

After recently computing the number of false alarms in his city this year, Colonial Heights Police Chief Richard Schurman has helped draft an ordinance that would assess fees ranging from \$50 to \$125 for police response to repeated false alarms. Schurman calculated that city police officers this year have spent 217 hours and 26 minutes responding to 628 false alarms at businesses and nearly 39 hours responding to 111 false alarms at homes. The proposed service fees would be assessed after the third false alarm of a calendar year.



ILLINOIS — Once idolized by police buffs and fellow officers as a bold, crime-busting detective of the old school, the Chicago Police Department's former chief of detectives, William Hanhardt, plead guilty on Oct. 25 to federal charges that he ran a multistate jewel-theft ring. The thefts took place over the course of a decade in Arizona, California, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas and Wisconsin, and the first theft took place in 1984, two years before Hanhardt retired from the police force following a storied 33-year career.

The City of Chicago plans to file suit to recover the costs of its emergency response to a recent bioterrorism hoax. Chad C. Seabold, 27, faces a felony charge after police say he admitted writing a note referring to the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and putting it and white powder in an envelope atop a stack of

mail for his roommate to open. Seabold claims that he meant to be home when his roommate got the letter, but that he worked late. His roommate called the police immediately after opening the envelope. The white powder turned out to be non-dairy coffee creamer.

Edward Lee "Pacman" Jackson Jr., a Chicago police officer was sentenced to 115 years in prison for his role as the leader of the notorious ring of corrupt cops known as the Austin 7. Jackson was one of five officers in the gang sentenced on Oct. 18. The other four received sentences ranging from 9 to 109 years. Two other corrupt cops were sentenced in 1999. Jackson was a high-ranking member of the Conservative Vice Lords street gang even before he joined the force and started robbing drug dealers in rival gangs.

Over a 10-day period in early October, McHenry County sheriff's investigators and deputies seized two batches of locally grown marijuana valued at more than \$60,000. About 32 pounds of marijuana and 47 cultivated marijuana plants were seized, and two suspects were arrested and charged with felony possession of cannabis with intent to deliver.

MICHIGAN — Former Berkley police officer Brent Smith was sentenced Oct. 24 to four to 15 years in prison for the sexual assault of a woman in the back of his patrol car. Smith, who continues to proclaim his innocence, was fired from the Berkley police force soon after the incident last December.

Col. Michael Robinson, head of the State Police, has apologized to Arab-American leaders for the release of a report that said Detroit and Dearborn were major recruiting and support centers for Middle Eastern terrorist groups. The report was prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, which approved it earlier this month, and was aimed at winning millions in federal funds to help the state's anti-terrorism and preparedness efforts. Said Nasser Beydoun, executive director for the American Arab Chamber of Commerce: "We really don't need an apology. We just need the record set straight that Dearborn is no more likely to harbor a terrorist as Omaha, Nebraska."

OHIO — U.S. District Judge Susan Dlott has agreed to let Cincinnati police privately share their ideas for improving community policing with mediators who are trying to settle a racial profiling lawsuit against the city. Brooke Hill, a spokeswoman for Aria Group, a conflict resolution firm, said that while mediators prefer that the entire process be open, they are willing to hold private sessions if it results in more police participation.

WEST VIRGINIA — Local law enforcement agencies buy protective body-armor vests and provide them to employees, but none of the agencies require that officers wear them, promoting a debate between officials of the Marion County Commission and employees of the county sheriff's department over who is liable if an officer is injured or killed while not wearing a vest. The commission has asked the sheriff's department to develop a written policy for the use of body armor but Sheriff Junior Slaughter said that his agency follows a practice similar to

those of others throughout the state. Officers are issued the vests and are advised but not required to wear them. Slaughter added that police departments in Fairmont, Morgantown, Clarksburg and Bridgeport, and sheriff's departments in Monongalia, Harrison, Taylor and Preston counties all lack written policies regarding body armor vests and liability questions.

Keeping the streets covered around the clock has been problematic of late in Mercer County, as shrinking finances have left both the sheriff's department and the State Police detachment in Princeton with fewer officers available for duty. Both departments have had to shuffle schedules to make sure they have adequate resources and staffing for busier daytime shifts. But when calls for service come in at night, said State Police Sgt. D.L. Bowles, "It may take us a little while to get there, but we'll get there."

WISCONSIN — Waukesha Sheriff William Kruziki is giving up his fight to fund the DARE program in exchange for being allowed to keep his two DARE officers for full-time patrol. Kruziki said that he could not afford to lose manpower at a time when law enforcement is at its highest alert level. County Executive Daniel Finley had urged that the two DARE deputy positions be eliminated, but the Judiciary and Law Enforcement Committee voted 5-1 to let Kruziki reallocate the officers instead.



KANSAS — Police departments in Shawnee, Lenexa and Olathe have begun a joint project to improve the interoperability of their radio communications systems. Lenexa, the project's lead agency, will design much of the upgrades. Equipment will be upgraded on some sites, while at others, receivers will be installed on existing telecommunications towers not currently designated for the police radio systems.

MINNESOTA — The state Court of Appeals has overturned an arbitrator's decision reinstating Brooklyn Center police officer John Barlow, who was fired in 1999 after 20 women came forward alleging that he stalked women or offered to not arrest them in exchange for sex. Barlow, who denied the allegations, had been reinstated when an arbitrator determined that most of the allegations dated back too far to be used to discipline him.

MISSOURI — The number of citizen complaints against Kansas City police officers decreased from 373 in 1999 to 366 in 2000, and so far 220 complaints have been recorded during the first eight months of this year. The director of the Office of Citizen Complaints, Pearl Fain, attributed the declines to better police training and her office's efforts to conciliate complaints that could be citizen misunderstandings.

Police in several jurisdictions throughout the St. Louis metro area suspect that the deaths of at least 10 of 13 women murdered in the past two years are the work of two or more serial killers. A

man suspected of killing four of the women is in prison in Illinois for auto theft and is due for release in January. Police are hurrying to gather evidence so that charges can be filed. Meanwhile, investigators from four jurisdictions met recently to compare details of nine other killings and found that six have striking similarities. All the victims are black, crack-addicted prostitutes, said a police lieutenant. Three other homicides are believed to be unrelated to each other or to any of the other 10.

The Pontoon Beach Police Department has a motorcycle patrolman for the first time in its 38-year history, after Lieut. Dan Abel completed a two-week training course with a perfect score. Officials said that the department needed the motorcycle, a leased, police-equipped Harley-Davidson, because of the large patrol area it covers.

NEBRASKA — The police departments in Grand Island, Hastings and Kearney have combined forces with sheriff's departments in Hall, Buffalo and Adams counties to form the South Central Area Law Enforcement Services, a program aimed at promoting cooperation and resource-sharing in order to combat crime. The group's first planned purchase will be a portable alternate light source to detect fingerprints, body fluids and fibers.

The City of Omaha has paid more than \$7 million over the past nine years to bystanders who have been injured in police chases and for property damages from chases. Although no sweeping policy changes have occurred regarding police chases, officers are now repeatedly told to keep a clear head before and during chases, and to avoid letting adrenaline cloud their judgment. Over the past two years, the number of pursuits has dropped, while terminations of pursuits have increased.

WYOMING — In the wake of a multistate chase in which officers from South Dakota and Nebraska helped Wyoming law enforcement search for murder suspect Charles Lannis Moses, Jr., Wyoming Highway Patrol officials are planning to ask the Legislature to allow police from surrounding states to help each other pursue criminals across state borders. Currently the Wyoming Highway Patrol can only cross state boundaries in pursuit of a felon.



ARIZONA — A \$250,000 software program that establishes an electronic site for storing protection orders should be accessible by every law enforcement agency in the state by next spring. Previously, a vague federal reporting system prevented police departments from knowing that many of the orders existed, because a variety of factors, such as a missing birth date, could keep a record out of the system. Also, the federal data base defined only seven conditions for issuing a protection order, instead of the state's 27, so it recorded only 17 percent to 30 percent of all protection orders.

A top Tucson police official has told

the Citizens Police Advisory Review Board, which is reviewing the response to an April riot, that officers were unaware of variations among less-lethal munitions and that police used too many shotgun-fired compressed bean bags rounds. A 19-year-old University of Arizona student filed a \$3-million claim against the city, contending that he lost an eye to a bean bag the night of the riot, which followed the university basketball team's championship loss to Duke University. The city has refused to settle the claim. The police have said they will stay within the lower levels of less-lethal rounds.

Chandler police have developed an Internet form for reporting non-emergency property crimes such as thefts, criminal damage, burglary and lost property. The service is expected to save time and ease frustration for victims. Police will still take reports over the phone or in person.

A 23-year-old Muslim student at Arizona State University has recanted his claims that he was the victim of two separate bias crimes in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. In one of the alleged incidents, a custodian found Ahmad Saad Nasim in a bathroom stall with the word "Die" written on his forehead, a plastic bag tied over his head, and a racist note stuffed in his mouth. Campus police became suspicious because the door was locked from the inside, Nasim's hands were free, and he suffered no symptoms of suffocation. Officials say no prosecution is planned at this point.

NEW MEXICO — State police officers Ramon Robert Solis, 30, and Damon Talbott, 21, were killed Oct. 19 when a medical emergency helicopter in which they were riding crashed after completing a routine training mission. Another officer and the pilot were also injured in the crash. The officers were learning how to set up landing zones to transport traffic accident victims.

The Albuquerque Police Department has revived its emergency response team, choosing and training 44 officers for the unit. Training was scheduled to start in November, but officials moved up the date after a Sept. 21 anti-war protest disrupted traffic and led to the arrests of four demonstrators.

OKLAHOMA — The Sapulpa Police Department has been awarded nearly \$250,000 in state and federal grants to help pay for things like overtime for officers and equipping patrol cars with high-tech laptop computers. An additional federal grant will be used to fund a second police officer to cover Sapulpa Public Schools.

A 6-foot-3, 200-pound, transgender Oklahoma City police officer will get "all the necessary emotional support" as long as she can do her job, a department spokeswoman has said. Paula Schonauer, 35, explained that it is tough becoming a woman when one is known around town as a burly police officer. Schonauer told commanders that she was transgender after rumors began to circulate about a year ago. Schonauer's division chief, major and captain have since attended a seminar about transgenders at the University of Oklahoma Medical Center. Said the spokeswoman, Capt. Jessica Cummins: "We wouldn't treat this particular situation

any different than we would treat an officer going through a divorce or another emotionally stressful time."

Perry Police Officer Tina Wheatley is suing the city for discrimination after she was fired because her husband did not register as a sex offender. Wheatley claims that her husband, Michael, who was convicted in 1994 of raping two teen-age girls, told her he did not have to register as a condition of his probation. An arbitrator ordered Tina Wheatley reinstated on Aug. 31, saying her punishment was not consistent with that of other officers. The city is appealing the reinstatement order.

TEXAS — A Web site set up by the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles, the city of Houston and local police and Crime Stoppers agencies to nab fugitive sex offenders has already led to the capture of four parole violators. The site contains photos of the offenders and information to help identify them.

UTAH — The Utah Court of Appeals ruled Oct. 18 that signing a fake name to a traffic ticket constitutes forgery under state law. The decision came in the case of a 17-year-old boy who was pulled over and signed the wrong name to a citation. When police found beer in the car they started a search and found the boy's state ID card. He later admitted to lying about his name. A juvenile court reduced felony charges to a misdemeanor, but the appeals court unanimously reversed the decision.



CALIFORNIA — Although state law requires public agencies to pay military reservists for 30 days after being activated and to keep their jobs open until they return, the Riverside City Council has said it will consider paying wages and benefits to the roughly 50 city employees who are military reservists if they are called to action. Several have already been called to duty and some say that their military duty has hurt them financially. Riverside County, meanwhile, is looking at paying the difference between military and civilian pay for up to a year.

Police officers and civil rights lawyers are opposing the terms of a court agreement that calls for the Los Angeles Police Department to collect data on race and other information on police stops. The procedure was to start on Nov. 1, but the Police Protective League and civil rights attorneys are seeking a delay until it is clear how the information is to be analyzed and used to reform the department and improve public safety.

Pat Hunter, the mayor of Moorpark and a lieutenant with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, recently worked with state legislators to draft a bill requiring police officers to document whether guns are on the premises when they respond to a domestic violence call. The bill was signed by Gov. Gray Davis, and will take effect on Jan. 1. Hunter said the new law will protect abuse victims from further violence and protect responding officers.

Trying to hammer out a compromise with officers who wanted to honor victims of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks by wearing a special commemorative pin, Los Angeles Police Commission president Rick Caruso and Police Chief Bernard Parks have come up with an American flag pin that will be purchased at city expense and distributed free to officers. Previously, officers had been told they could wear only one type of American flag image — the one that appeared on a pin for the DARE program. The new pin has an American flag and the words "Remember 9-11."

The Redlands Police Department will lead a federally funded initiative aimed at allowing several East Valley agencies to share and map regional information. The initiative will also include the Fontana, Highland, Yucaipa, Loma Linda, San Bernardino, Montone and Redlands police departments as well as community organizations and some San Bernardino county agencies.

Former San Diego police officer Karen Mitchell, who apparently held a grudge against Assistant Chief Rulette Armstead, has been charged with burglary and stalking after allegedly breaking into Armstead's home twice on Oct. 9. Mitchell appears to blame Armstead for the way she was made to retire. She left the department for medical reasons in April. Mitchell, who is being held in jail in lieu of \$100,000 bail, faces six years in prison if convicted.

HAWAII — A Hawaiian Kai woman has filed a civil lawsuit against Honolulu police Lieut. Craig Clissold, who pleaded no contest to a misdemeanor charge of criminal invasion of privacy after being caught peering through a window of her home.

NEVADA — Carson City Assemblyman Wendell Williams says he will seek legislation to force police to redo a racial profiling study that currently does not reveal the names of officers who make traffic stops. The current study includes information on the race, age and gender of the person stopped, the area where the stop was made, whether a search, seizure or arrest was made, whether handcuffs were used, and the disposition.

OREGON — The Dallas police Sgt. Jim Tannehill was arrested Oct. 12 by state police and charged with sex abuse and encouraging child sexual abuse after allegedly inappropriately touching a minor and keeping a sexually explicit photograph of a male under the age of 18 on his computer. Tannehill has been suspended pending an investigation.

A majority of Washington County residents favor merging the county's 12 police agencies into a single Portland-sized department. While the county's four largest police unions and Sheriff Jim Spinden support further study of the idea, many city and county leaders and police chiefs said that they won't pay to explore the idea unless the plan's backers offer a more specific proposal.

WASHINGTON — Thomas C. Wales, a federal prosecutor and high-profile gun-control activist, died on Oct. 12, a day after he was fatally shot in his home. Officials say the shots were fired from outside, through a basement window into a home office. Federal agents are assisting police in the investigation.

People & Places

A peach of a Pare

For only the second time in four decades, the Rhode Island State Police last month swore in a new superintendent, Col. Steven M. Pare, who picked up the reins of the 216-member force as more than a hundred troopers and dozens of uniformed officers from around the state looked on.

Pare, 41, replaced Edmond S. Culhane Jr. on Oct. 20. Culhane, 62, was recruited from the New York State Police in 1990. His predecessor, the late Walter E. Stone, was superintendent for 29 years.

The son of a retired state police captain, Pare was the department's second-in-command when Culhane recommended him for the top job to Gov. Lincoln Almond. During the 21 years Pare has spent with the agency, he earned a reputation for toughness and integrity. As a detective in 1983, he cleaned up corruption at the state Registry of Motor Vehicles. In the early 1990s, he worked with Almond — then a federal prosecutor — on a corruption scandal at Pawtucket City Hall and an international money-laundering case.

Pare, the youngest trooper to ascend to the agency's top job, takes office with a potential personnel crisis lurking just around the corner. Under Rhode Island's mandatory-retirement law, troopers who retire after 25 years are entitled to pensions equal to 65 percent of their pay. Within the next 3½ years, the agency is expected to lose as many as 26 or 27 sworn members.

While the wave of retirements will leave plenty of opportunity for promotion, the downside is the difficulty of

replacing seasoned veterans, as well as the cost of hiring and training recruits.

Said Pare: "In just over two years I'm going to be losing 14 people [including] all of my command staff except for one.... It certainly brings challenges to stability and long-term planning."

Pare has promised to continue efforts to recruit more minorities and women onto the force. Another goal is to fight criminal threats over the Internet, he said. Pare vowed to be as open with the public as legally possible through the news media. "Public scrutiny and review strengthens our organization," he said.

Two years and out

Amid claims that the agency discriminated against black applicants and troopers, Delaware State Police Superintendent Col. Gerald R. Pepper Jr. turned in his retirement papers last month after serving a two-year term.

The post will be filled on an interim basis by Deputy Superintendent L. Aaron Chaffinch. Gregory Patterson, a spokesman for Gov. Ruth Ann Minner, told The Associated Press that there is no rush to fill the post permanently since the governor has confidence in Chaffinch's ability to run the 600-officer force.

Pepper filled out his retirement papers on Sept. 28, but announced his retirement in August after a call from Minner. The U.S. Justice Department sued the agency in January for allegedly discriminating against minority applicants. Early next year, a state Senate panel is scheduled to hold hearings on complaints of bias in hiring, promotion and disciplining of black troopers.

While Pepper's supporters point to a campaign he designed to encourage African Americans to join the agency, nearly all the top officials in his administration were white males. There is one black captain, but most of the more than 50 minority officers on the force are below the rank of sergeant.

Going private

Stamford, Conn., Police Chief Dean Esserman will be resigning from that job to take a corporate management position with the firm hired by New York City officials to provide security at the ruins of the World Trade Center.

Esserman, who served for four years in Stamford, was named executive managing director of Thacher Associates last month. His new role began Nov. 12. "I feel privileged," he said, "that I will be able to contribute, in some small way, to the reconstruction efforts at ground zero."

Thacher Associates, a five-year-old firm, helps private and public sector clients establish "wall-to-wall" integrity, said company owner Thomas Thacher. The firm was hired by Mayor Rudolph Giuliani to safeguard demolition and construction activities at the disaster site. Its methods include internal investigations, visits to construction sites and screening contractors.

Stamford Mayor Dannel Malloy released Esserman from his five-year

contract with the city. He has not decided yet who will serve as interim chief, or whether to hire a new police executive from inside or outside the force, he said. Esserman will work with officials on a transition plan, he noted.

When Esserman took the job in 1998, he was required by contract to move to Stamford. In July 1999, Esserman's wife and children had moved back to New York and he had rented an apartment in the city in order to comply with the ordinance.

"We discussed his needs and the needs of his family," Malloy told The Stamford Advocate. "I've got to be honest, I got a year longer out of the chief than I thought I would. I'm not going to squabble about his contract."

While working for Thacher, Esserman will continue his federal appointment to monitor the Wallkill, N.Y., Police Department. In 1999, state Attorney General Eliot Spitzer threatened to sue the agency for a wide range of questionable practices.

Prior to becoming chief in Stamford, Esserman served as assistant chief of police in New Haven from 1991 to 1993, and then as chief for the Metro-North Railroad police. From 1987 through 1991, Esserman was the general counsel of the New York City Transit Police Department.

"Dean is quite simply an outstanding leader, intellect and visionary," said William Bratton, former New York City police commissioner and chief of the city's transit police force. "He constantly thinks outside the box. He will be a huge addition to the team at Thacher Associates."

Back to the front

After years of absorbing the cutting-edge policies developed by the Police Executive Research Forum, the group's counsel and director of operations, James Burack, is looking forward to putting some of those innovative ideas to work at the Milliken, Colo., Police Department, where he was named chief this month.

Burack's law enforcement career has followed a decidedly nontraditional path. After graduating with a law degree from the University of Colorado, he spent five years as a patrol officer with the Westminster, Colo., Police Department. Burack was also a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps serving as a special assistant U.S. attorney. As a senior prosecutor and military justice officer, he prosecuted felonies and misdemeanors including rapes, drug offenses and child sexual assaults.

As a reservist, Burack was the officer-in-charge of the Civil Affairs Detachment in Kosovo, where he commanded a team of six Marines as part of NATO's peacekeeping mission. He also served on a project with the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies to accredit law enforcement activities and agencies throughout the Department of Defense.

He joined PERF in 1995 as director of operations and legal counsel, overseeing the organization's daily operations and managing the annual Hemian Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing and the International POP conference. Burack has also served as project director for a State Department technical assistance



Former PERF official Jim Burack gets set to practice what he preached in his new role as chief of Milliken, Colo. (Photo: The Johnstown Breeze)

project supporting the United Nations International Police Task Force in Bosnia, and facilitated a Justice Department project on cyber-crimes against children in coordination with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

In Milliken, a town of approximately 2,800 some 40 miles north of Denver, Burack said many of his goals will center on training. A diverse community with a large Hispanic population, the turnover of police officers in Milliken is high, he said. The 12-member agency acts as a training ground for rookies who then leave for larger agencies with better salaries.

"You have to adjust and just accept the turnover and recognize that in some ways, part of these rural agencies' mission is to serve the community, but recognize that they help train young officers," he said. But the staff of young police officers there are looking for training and guidance.

"It's finally an opportunity to be back out here," said Burack. "All these great ideas, finally you get to say, 'Hey, let's do this training, let's try to figure out how to do some POP projects.'"

Bureau's loss

Neil Gallagher, head of the FBI's counterintelligence and national-security program, will retire this month after a 28-year career that encompassed both high-profile probes and setbacks, including the arrest of veteran agent Robert Hanssen on spying charges.

FBI observers and insiders said Gallagher, 54, had been planning to leave for some time. An assistant director since 1998, he joined the bureau in 1973 as a special agent. Gallagher was assigned to field offices in Louisville, Ky., New York City and Washington, D.C. before being named head

of the counterterrorism section in 1988, where he worked on the Pan Am Flight 103 case.

He left that division in 1993 to become special agent in charge of the New Orleans office. Later, Gallagher became a deputy in the criminal investigations division, overseeing both the FBI's espionage and counterterrorism offices until the program became a separate division two years ago.

But last summer, he was accused of misleading Congress about the investigation into Taiwan-born scientist Wen Ho Lee. Lee, who is a naturalized U.S. citizen, was accused of leaking nuclear secrets to China.

In June 1999, Gallagher told Senate committees that he had full confidence in an early Energy Department inquiry into the national weapons laboratory at Los Alamos, N.M., which had turned the focus to Lee. The statement was called misleading by the Government Accounting Office, however. Gallagher, it said, should have known about serious misgivings expressed by the FBI's Albuquerque office.

Gallagher said the mistake had been inadvertent.

His division also took a blow in February when Hanssen, a counterintelligence agent, pleaded guilty to providing secrets first to the Soviet Union, then Russia, over a 15-year period.

Gallagher wrote a formal letter of apology on behalf of the bureau to a Central Intelligence Agency agent who was suspended for 21 months after being wrongly targeted as the spy. "It was not the intent of the FBI to either discredit you or to cause you or your family any embarrassment," said the letter, dated Aug. 16. "If this has occurred, I am sorry."

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UCR finds crime down — barely

For nearly a decade, the nation's crime rate has defied expectations by continuing to decline even after experts repeatedly pronounced an end to the longest-running decrease in the history of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). But last year, while crime overall did not rise, it did not fall by much either. In fact, there was virtually no change in the amount of serious crime from 1999 levels.

The 2000 data released by the bureau in October shows the smallest year-to-year decrease in the volume of serious crime measured by the Crime Index since 1991 — just 0.2 percent. The good news, however, is crime still dipped to its lowest level since 1978. Moreover, the per-capita rate of offenses fell by 3.3 percent when compared to the previous year. There were an estimated 11.6 million offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in 2000, an average of 4,124.0 crimes per 100,000 residents.

According to the UCR, which is compiled from data submitted by approximately 17,000 law enforcement agencies, violent crime is at its lowest level since 1985. The 1.4 million of-

fenses reported in 2000 were 15.6 percent fewer than in the 1996 estimate, and 25.5 percent less than the 1991 estimate.

Within that category last year, homicide and aggravated assault fell only marginally compared to 1999, by less than one-tenth of 1 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively. Robbery fell by 0.4 percent, and forcible rape increased by 0.9 percent, the first rise for that offense in eight years.

There were an estimated 15,517 murders committed in 2000 and 15,522 committed the previous year. Homicides increased by 0.7 percent in the nation's cities, but declined by 3.8 percent in the suburbs and by 3.5 percent in rural counties.

More than three-quarters of murder victims last year were men. The race of victims was nearly evenly split between whites and blacks, 49.0 and 48.5, respectively. Data also continued to indicate that murder is generally intraracial. Last year, 93.7 percent of black murder victims were slain by other African Americans, while 86.2 percent of whites killed by other whites.

The sizable majority of murders

were committed with firearms — 65.6 percent. Handguns were used in just over half of all murders.

Property crimes, which include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor-vehicle theft and represent the bulk of all Index offenses, fell by 0.3 percent compared to 1999. A 2.4-percent drop in burglary offset a 1.2-percent rise in car theft and a 0.2-percent rise in larceny-theft.

The South, although it showed an overall decline of 0.1 percent last year, accounted for 41.0 percent of the nation's reported crime, said the UCR. The Northeast showed the largest decrease in Index crime, of 2.0 percent, while it also accounted for the smallest proportion of the nation's crime, 14.2 percent. The Midwest, which accounted for 21.9 percent of the nation's crime, recorded a 0.6-percent decrease in crime. The West, which showed a decline of 1.0 percent, made up 23.0 percent of all reported Index offenses.

New Orleans topped the chart last year with the highest homicide rate of all 263 reporting cities, with a rate of 20.4 per 100,000 residents. Louisiana's Shreveport/Bossier City area ranked third nationally in murder rates, and the city of Monroe 21st. Some crime analysts, however, took issue with the rankings because the latest UCR did not include data from some major metropolitan areas, such as Atlanta, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago. Data from the city of Baton Rouge was not recorded, either.

"That would tend to skew things," maintained Kacee Hargrave, a spokeswoman for the Shreveport Police Department.

While he declined to discuss crime statistics, New Orleans Police Superintendent Richard Pennington told The Associated Press that the city continues to make progress since 1994 when the 400 homicides accumulated that year earned the city the dubious distinction of the nation's murder capital.

"While we are in no way declaring victory in the continuing war on crime, we feel we are winning several battles along the way by making a consistent dent in crime," he said last year in response to queries about the crime rate.

Nationally, New Orleans ranked

23rd with 772.9 crimes for every 100,000 residents.

The fifth highest crime rate in the country last year, according to the UCR, belonged to the Jackson, Tenn., area, which, with a population of just 107,000, counted 826 aggravated assaults per 100,000 people. In the Memphis area, by comparison, 541 aggravated assaults were recorded among a population of more than one million. Memphis, however, was rated fifth in the country for burglaries.

In Georgia, the city of Savannah was ranked first in the state for murder and manslaughter at 13.9 per 100,000, and also led the state in overall violent crimes, with 796 robberies and 84 forcible rapes. But police response is at least as important a figure as the crime rate, countered Bucky Bumsed, a spokesman for the Savannah Police Department. "We threw 9,000 people in jail last year," he told The Associated Press. "Our clearance rates are well above the national average in every category."

The city of Tuscaloosa, Ala., has the nation's highest crime rate, but considers itself a victim of its own accuracy in reporting. Unlike other municipalities, Tuscaloosa includes gas station drive-offs — leaving a station without paying — among its UCR data. Out of 11,210 reported crimes in the city, drive-offs accounted for 4,848.

"It's very easy to manipulate data," said Carol Roberts at the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center. "If some cities wanted to say that their crime was down, they wouldn't report it at all."

Tuscaloosa, with a population of 86,676, reported nine incidents of murder and manslaughter and 68 forcible rapes. Only Montgomery and Birmingham, two of the state's largest cities, had more rapes, with 113 and 228, respectively. The city of Pritchard, with a population of 32,445, had 12 murders last year.

Among Northeastern states, Massachusetts saw a rise in violent crime, particularly murders and rapes, although overall crime fell there by 7.2 percent. In Boston, the number of murders went from 31 in 1999 to 39 last year. Through the end of October of this year, the city has recorded 56 homi-

cides.

Statewide, the number of homicides rose from 122 in 1999 to 125 last year. The number of rapes rose by 2 percent, from 1,663 to 1,696 reported incidents.

In Pennsylvania, according to the UCR, violent crimes rose by 2.3 percent, led by increases in murders and assaults. Still, overall serious crime was down by 1.5 percent compared to 1999, with declines in rape, robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft. Law enforcement agencies in the Keystone State recorded 367,858 serious crimes last year.

The state's two largest metropolitan areas, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, saw their volume of violent crime stay virtually the same from 1999 to 2000.

The metropolitan area with the lowest violent crime rate in the nation was in the Midwest, where Bismarck-Mandan, N.D., with 72,000 people, had 78.3 violent crimes per 100,000 last year, according to the UCR.

Bismarck's police chief, Deborah Ness, attributed the low rate to the department's taking care of small problems before they became large ones. In the past, the majority of homicides and aggravated assaults in the state have been the result of domestic violence, she said. To deal with the problem, a liaison position has been created with the city's Abused Adult Resource Center.

The department also developed a bureau in which civilians work with youthful offenders. Two full-time officers dedicate their time to gang-related crime.

"A lot of times, people just take [the low crime rate] for granted," Ness told The Associated Press. "It takes a lot of energy and focusing on where our problem areas are and trying to resolve those. And I think we do a pretty good job of that."

Another Midwestern city, St. Joseph, Mo., ended up in a 12-way tie for the nation's lowest reported homicide rate in 2000, according to the UCR. Said Sgt. Ron Gordon, a crime analyst for the St. Joseph Police Department: "I wish I could give you the magic potion that we used to get our homicides down to zero last year. But I think it was just kind of the luck of the draw."

LAPD gets by with help from its friends

Pens, pencils, legal pads and even some big-ticket purchases, such as VCRs, vans and computers, are being bought for Los Angeles Police Department station houses with donations made by community groups, because such basic office supplies are not affordable with the small fraction of the agency's budget allocated for such items, according to officials.

Less than 5 percent of the LAPD's \$840-million annual budget is set aside for office supplies, officials told The Los Angeles Daily News. "They give us an amount in the budget, but we have to decide what is priority," one official said.

Compounding the problem is the less than adequate training LAPD employees have been given on the city's relatively new, state-of-the-art inventory and procurement system. Although additional training was scheduled on PRIMA (Procurement Receiving Inventory Management and Accounts Payable), it was postponed in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, an unidentified police source told The Daily News.

The \$22-million program is supposed to consolidate and track purchasing, inventory and billing, but glitches have forced some divisions to resort to bartering for supplies. The North Hollywood Division's community relations office, for example, has a shortage of pens, said Sgt. Bill Martin.

Said one LAPD employee: "We're spending millions on this program no one can access. The feeling at the 18 divisions is that the program is so expensive, everyone must make it work. It's gotten so bad, we can't put pens and pencils out because [officials] are afraid we'll run out of supplies."

Enter the city's community groups. Deputy Chief Ron Bergmann, the police commander in the San Fernando Valley, said major contributions have been made by volunteer organizations to the Valley's five divisions.

"Fortunately, we don't use [the money] much for supplies, but the bigger things that get cut out of the budget process" such as tables and chairs, said Bergmann.

The East Valley Police Activity League Supporters raises \$100,000 annually for the North Hollywood station, according to the group's treasurer, Pat Kane.

Donations of more than \$10,000 have to be approved by the Police Commission and the City Council. Any amount less than that can be approved by the Police Commission alone. Requests for donations are sent to the LAPD's Fiscal Operations Division and processed through its trust fund.

A group active in the Devonshire Division area, SOLID (Supporters of Law Enforcement in Devonshire), has contributed some \$20,000 to \$25,000 toward the station annually, said Capt. Joe Curreri. The division has been able to buy domestic violence kits, laptop computers, video-editing equipment for robbery investigations, surveillance equipment and bicycles.

There were times last month, Curreri told The Daily News, that Devonshire had to borrow copy paper and field interview cards from other divisions. "I don't think we would be nearly as effective as we are without [SOLID's] assistance," he said.

One recent improvement has been the computerized accessibility of 100 forms used by the department. However, the availability of computer terminals remains a problem.

Sgt. Cindy Brounsten of the West Valley's Community Relations office said she did not know how the unit would be able to function without the help of Bring Our Officers Safely To Every Requested Service (BOOSTERS). "[The group] gives us the equipment and materials...the bigger-ticket items...the things that make it easier for officers to do a better job in the community."

FBI finds spirit of cooperation coming from private sector

Internet service providers and telecommunication firms have put aside — at least for the time being — their long-held concerns about violating customers' privacy, in an effort to help federal authorities investigating the events of Sept. 11.

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, "the walls between public agencies and the private sector have been coming down very quickly," Dan Larkin, a supervisory special agent with the FBI's Pittsburgh office, told The Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette. "This proves to me that maybe industry fears of sharing information with the government are falling."

In early October, the bureau had to convert its Internet Fraud Complaint Center into a repository for the thousands of terrorism-related tips it received via e-mail. With no time to draft and issue a government spec sheet or

purchase order, the FBI accomplished the conversion within hours after local businesses in West Virginia donated millions of dollars worth of high-tech equipment, including one piece worth \$2.5 million, from a donor who was not identified.

"The private sector provided a phenomenal response," said Dick Johnston, director of the National White Collar Crime Center, a Justice Department agency that runs the Internet complaint center in conjunction with the FBI. Some 117,000 e-mailed tips were processed. "Without local industry help, that would have been impossible," he said.

Larkin noted that Internet service providers have been calling daily to field offices in Pennsylvania and West Virginia with tips and requests for more information. The bureau has provided a list of names to flag as suspicious e-mail accounts, he said.

"A lot of high-tech companies have been concerned about a perception that they'll be associated with Big Brother," he told The Gazette. "But now there's a sense of urgency to get information into the right hands. For the right reasons, companies are saying we can cooperate without disregarding privacy concerns."

Bankers in the West Virginia and western Pennsylvania area, too, have been given a list of Middle Eastern banks that might have received suspicious transfers.

While federal law prohibits Internet service providers from turning subscriber records over to law enforcement officials without a warrant or subscriber consent, doing so comes at little risk. It is unlikely that the legitimate target of suspicion in a terrorist case will file a civil suit against the company, said Michael Carroll, a cyberlaw expert at Villanova University.

The public speaks, forcing department to reorganize

Faced with the loss of millions of dollars in tax revenues that had provided much of its funding, the Spokane Police Department last month began a restructuring aimed at maximizing the efficiency of the agency's patrol and investigative divisions.

The greatest impact will be felt in patrol, where deployment will now be based on geography, said Deputy Chief Al Odenthal in an interview with Law Enforcement News. "Our patrol division command also included the investigations division command and that was overwhelming for at least the bureau commander," he said.

The detective division, meanwhile, will revert to a more traditional framework based on specializations rather than where the crime occurred.

Information technology systems will also be reorganized under a single command, the Information Services Bureau. The goal, said Odenthal, is to

transfer strategic information to the uniformed division. All of the agency's squad cars have been outfitted with data terminals.

A chronic problem has been keeping commissioned staff in that area of the department. "Those people, because they're bright and effective, tend to be promoted," said Odenthal. The decision was made to move toward a civilian administrative staff that will handle IT tasks. "What you end up with is a lack of continuity in your information systems processes for as long as you have middle management in the commissioned ranks."

The restructuring has been one of Chief Roger Bragdon's top priorities since he assumed command last year. At a press briefing in October, Bragdon stressed how the agency will use detailed crime data to improve trend-spotting and response times. He has also created a new captain's position to over-

see field work on the city's South Side.

According to Odenthal, the reorganization was prompted by the loss of the state's value-based licensing tax on vehicle tabs. Prior to voter approval in 1999 of Initiative 695, the charge in Washington for an annual renewal on a relatively new car could be in the hundreds of dollars. The initiative replaced that with a flat yearly fee of \$30 per vehicle. In the process, some \$3 million that funded the city's public safety agencies was lost, he said.

"With dwindling resources, we had

to look for increases in efficiencies to stay ahead of the drowning point," Odenthal told LEN.

The reshuffling of the agency's detective division was long overdue, said Cpl. Cliff Walter, president of the Spokane Police Guild. "I was sorry to see us go away from specialties," he told The Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The division comprises about 40 investigators. While that number has remained constant over the past 30 years, caseloads have increased sharply, according to police officials. If there

were more detectives, deployment could probably remain geographically-based, said Odenthal. On the other hand, it is difficult for a generalist to reach a level of expertise in a specific crime, such as child sexual assault.

"We're at least examining the potential of going to police specialists, especially for sexual assault investigations and the accompanying domestic violence cases," he said. "That would build some better expertise and stronger working relationships with the prosecutor's office."

Police get a helping hand in dealing with hate crimes

Police in Connecticut and other parts of the country have received a timely helping hand from the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), in the form of a pocket-sized guide that suggests ways in which law enforcement can work with victims of hate crimes and track down culprits.

The laminated cards were in development prior to the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, said ADL regional associate director Marsha Stein. So far, they have been distributed to more than 7,800 officers in 79 departments throughout the state.

The guide suggests investigative strategies, such as allowing victims to use their own words and not minimizing the impact of the incident. Questions that police may want to ask victims, the guide says, include whether they engage in public activities related to race and religion, or if they have ex-

perienced any problems in the neighborhood. The card also defines hate crimes, and provides tips for recognizing signs of organized group activity, such as tattoos, literature, clothing or whether an incident occurred on a significant day like Hitler's birthday.

"[It] is another tool that our officers can use in their toolbox of investigative techniques," Brookfield Police Chief Robin Montgomery told The Associated Press. "Our officers will be better equipped to compassionately interview victims and have strategies to use in their report writing."

On Sept. 20, Bethel police were called to investigate the smashing of windows at Dollar Discount, a store owned by 24-year-old Hamid Raza. Rumors had spread through the town that Raza, a Muslim, had made anti-American remarks in the aftermath of the attack, a charge he denied. Raza has applied for U.S. citizenship.

The State Police plan to distribute 1,600 of the cards, said Sgt. Henry Perucki of that agency's Office of Field Operations.

"I think these cards are a good program and will serve to reinforce existing procedures," said John Solomon, chief of the Easton Police Department and president of Connecticut's police chiefs association, a co-sponsor of the project. "They will assist our police officers in conducting professional and timely investigations."

Last year, 134 hate crimes were reported in the state, two fewer than in 1999. Criminal mischief made up more than 41 percent of the cases, and intimidation more than 18 percent, according to the Department of Public Safety, another sponsor of the card program.

"We are devoted to fighting hate, building hope and safeguarding liberty and these cards are part of those three goals," said the ADL's Stein.

Is the ACLU "chasing ambulances" with NJ anti-profiling billboard?

To critics, the tactic is akin to ambulance chasing. But the ACLU insists that the billboard it put up on the New Jersey Turnpike in October is simply a way of alerting motorists as to their rights under anti-racial profiling laws.

The 16-by-60-foot sign is on a busy southbound stretch of the Turnpike between exits 13 and 12, considered by troopers to be choice route for drug couriers. It reads: "Stopped or searched by the New Jersey State Police? They admit to racial profiling. You might win money damages. Call the A.C.L.U. hot line: 1-877-6-PROFILE."

According to Attorney General John J. Farmer, the billboard is a desperate attempt by the organization to find

enough plaintiffs for a class-action suit it filed against New Jersey. Last year, the ACLU's attempt to litigate a 1997 case involving 12 minority motorists as a single lawsuit was rejected by a Superior Court judge in Middlesex County.

"They are a class-action without a class right now," Farmer told The Bergen Record.

Farmer also took issue with language about winning possible damages. "It's a little unseemly to make it sound like a Reader's Digest sweepstakes when what you are talking about supposedly is the vindication of people's civil rights," he said.

Ed Lennon, the president of the

State Troopers Fraternal Association, called the approach reprehensible. "I think this reduces the ACLU to nothing more than ambulance chasers," he said.

The state police already runs a hot line number that drivers can call to lodge a complaint if they believe they have been the victim of racial profiling. Nearly 500 motorists made complaints against troopers in 2000.

The ACLU's sign does not violate any court rules. It is no different than putting up a billboard asking motorists if they have been involved in a car accident, said Israel Dubin, legal counsel to the New Jersey Supreme Court Committee on Attorney Advertising.

Said King Downing, coordinator of the ACLU's national campaign against profiling: "We hope the billboard will bring new lawsuits that will help the ACLU once and for all put the lid on racial profiling in New Jersey." The organization also plans to run newspaper and radio ads in New Jersey.

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Small-town cop makes gangs a personal priority

Just 40 miles north of Portland, Ore., the modest-sized community of Longview, Wash., did not have a real problem with gangs, but Officer Doug Monge was not taking any chances when he joined the police force in 1997.

Monge, who spent 4½ years with the Dallas, Texas, Police Department's gang unit, saw firsthand what could happen to small towns when the nearest big city's gang problem explodes. When it happened in Dallas, he told Law Enforcement News, "it all fell into those little jurisdictions and they couldn't deal with it."

So Monge took his concerns to Longview Police Chief Bob Burgreen, the former chief of the San Diego Police Department. Burgreen, he said, understood immediately that the town could be looking at a gang problem down the road and gave him "a lot of room" to come up with a plan. Out of that discussion, a program was conceived called the Cowlitz County Gang Initiative, which provides gang members with jobs, educational opportunities and other services.

Longview was one of five localities that received federal grants in 1999 to study the impact of gangs in rural areas. With the money, the department went to work looking back over five years' worth of police reports, tracking

down activities and figuring out new ways to track activities, said Monge. Last year, the data were resubmitted in the hopes of obtaining a second grant that would allow the agency to focus on prevention, intervention and organizational changes within law enforcement and the courts in dealing with gang issues. Unfortunately, the funding was not renewed and will run out by mid-2002, said Monge.

"We were awarded about \$125,000 which was a 'thank you very much for your time and effort, and here you go, do as much as you can with this,'" he said.

Undeterred, the department proceeded with its program, forming a steering committee made up of police chiefs and representatives from the community's business and services industries. "We've had to come up with jobs programs, getting kids back into school to get their GEDs, job training, simple things like tattoo removal," said Monge, who has personally asked employers and contractors if they would hire participants. "I've gone out and talked to doctors about tattoo removal," he said. "It's us, the officers, who do a lot of that."

At present, said Monge, there are about 350 gang members in Cowlitz County, about 30 to 50 of whom are

actively involved in crime. The gang initiative currently has 10 people signed up for different job and educational programs, he said.

Monge singled out as one of the program's success stories a former gang member who has held the same job for the past three years and has recently moved into a home he and his girlfriend helped build themselves through a self-help housing program.

"They've been in that house for about a year. He's getting his tattoos removed," said Monge. "His criminal record has been more of assaults and stuff and I'm trying to get him to become a cop. I tell him, 'We need people from both sides of that fence, and there would be more understanding from you on some of these problems.'"

All of the offenses, he noted, were juvenile misdemeanors. "He was basically a kid growing up in a rough neighborhood," said Monge.

In a way, the department has been a victim of its own success, conceded Monge. While he does not take credit for resolving the gang issue, the concerted efforts of police, business and community leaders in Cowlitz County have prevented gang activities there from growing. The number of incidents is so small that authorities may not be able to make a case good enough to win another grant for the program. "I think we may have kind of shot ourselves in the foot," he told LEN.

But Monge is not giving up on turning the lives of gang members around. "What I've determined throughout my career is it's not going to change my job," he said. "I'm going to keep on doing the same stuff, trying to get kids' tattoos removed, try to get them jobs, get them educated. Because that's going to get rid of the problem."

"Trying to get as many police officers to do what they joined the department to do: To be out in the street helping people."

criminologists.

"Lots of police departments are still heavy with trained officers who have full police powers doing things that don't require those qualifications," said David Kennedy, senior researcher for crime policy at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Ultimately, he told The Globe, street patrol suffers the most.

"Part of the problem is, everybody wants the specialized units: The bomb squad, the task forces, and now even more task forces to work with the feds," said one Boston official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "But if you're going to keep all these units, you're going to have to build back up the level of street officers and create a cushion. Right now, there's no cushion."

In order to have that, some commanders have said privately, the force needs a sworn strength of 2,300.

Attrition should be offset by two classes of 50 each scheduled to be hired before the end of the fiscal year on June 30, said Bill Goode, chief of the Bureau of Administrative Services.

Each job in the department will be evaluated on the basis of whether it has a direct impact on violent crime, said Newfarmer.

Noted Evans: "We need to ask, 'What is this officer doing, and can the officer be used better elsewhere?'"

Boston PD hopes for manpower payoff

A thorough evaluation of staffing at the Boston Police Department that was launched just prior to the events of Sept. 11 could not have come at a better time, now that the agency finds itself stretched to the limit with new burdens imposed in the fight against terrorism.

The study, conducted by an outside firm, is the first the department has undergone in a recent memory. Department officials hope that the its findings will lead to dozens of officers being moved from support jobs to street patrol duties.

"I'm trying to get as many police officers to do what they in fact joined the department to do: To be out in the street helping people," Commissioner Paul F. Evans told The Boston Globe. "For a number of reasons, positions get established, and, even internally, we may justify those positions."

The position-by-position analysis of the 2,170-member force is expected to take at least four months to complete and even more time than that to implement.

Jerry Newfarmer, head of Management Partners Inc., the Cincinnati firm hired to do the study, said the department should not expect the number of officers who were freed up after a similar evaluation in Baltimore. Some 325 uniformed officers there were redeployed to street patrol after the consulting firm's analysis. Boston, Newfarmer told The Globe, has already undergone a number of modernization initiatives. "But with this kind of a rigorous process, there will be some payoff," said Newfarmer.

Although the Boston department, like many large urban police forces, has civilianized as many support positions as it could, the agency remains administratively top heavy, according to

Clearwater PD looks out for immigrants

In an effort to meet the needs of the city's burgeoning Hispanic population, the Clearwater, Fla., Police Department, working with the YWCA of Tampa Bay, expects to open an outreach center by mid-2002 that will not only provide child care and language classes, but may become the first in the nation to allow immigrants to apply for legal documentation there.

The Hispanic Community Outreach Center is one of a series of initiatives the department has taken as part of a community policing program called Project Next Step. The 2000 census said there were about 9,000 Latinos in Clearwater, or about 9 percent of the city's total population. Only a year earlier, Latinos made up an estimated 3 percent of the total. City officials think the total may be low due to underreporting, and say the real number is closer to 14,000.

Keeping ahead of the curve, the department began applying two years ago for crime-prevention and translation grants targeting the Hispanic community. Chief Sid Klein appointed an officer to serve as liaison between the police force and local Latinos, and sent Deputy Chief Dewey Williams to Hidalgo, Mexico, where many of the city's Hispanics come from, to learn about the people there.

The center will be housed in the 6,500-square foot building that was previously home to a city-owned day-care center. Klein is urging officials to approve a five-year deal that would lease the property to the YWCA for \$1 a year. Half of the child-care spots would be offered to city employees, which would give

the project a safety net should it fail to drum up interest among local Hispanics. The police department would kick in \$50,000 from drug seizure funds for renovations.

A \$166,000 grant from the Allegany Franciscan Foundation Tampa Bay Inc., was also awarded to the department and the YWCA for the project. The program will be extended through next year with a \$65,000 federal grant. But when the funding runs out, the YWCA said it plans to continue the program. Any costs absorbed by the police department in the future, said Klein, will be minimal and worth it.

The center will house interpreter and victim advocacy services for local Hispanics. Language classes will teach English to residents, and Spanish to police or any other city employees. The center will also provide space for the police department's Hispanic liaison officer, as well as the Mexican Consulate and the government of Hidalgo.

Perhaps the most ambitious goal, however, is Klein's plan for a pilot immigration program. Under current law, Mexican nationals must go back to their own country to apply for documentation. It is one of the reasons why they run from the police, said Klein.

"I think that's an admirable goal, and I think the involvement of the Mexican Consulate provides the basis for some kind of government discussion about that," Sandra Lyth of the Tampa Bay YWCA told The St. Petersburg Times. "The only way it will happen is from pressure from groups like the Clearwater Police Department who see it as a social safety issue."

That was then. . . November 1976

A look back at the events of this month 25 years ago, as reported in Law Enforcement News.

- The Police Foundation publishes a study of the Kansas City Police Department in which it found that police response time is not always the strongest factor affecting citizen satisfaction with police service.
- Opening the door to a new era, voters in New Jersey approve a constitutional amendment that allows casino gambling in Atlantic City.

- A study by the U.S. Army concludes that no weapon yet developed is both nonlethal and effective as a crime-fighting tool. The study by the Army's Human Engineering Laboratory looked at impact, chemical and electrical weapons.

"I feel that it will be impassible for the result to be meaningful, and I om therefore conceling the experiment."

— Roxbury, Moss., District Court Judge Elwood McKenney, abandoning his plan to test the effects of cocaine on himself before deciding a drug possession case.

"The standords that we use ta appaint police manogers are responsible, to a great extent, for the prablems that we have in law enforcement tadody."

— New Rochelle, N.Y., Police Chief William G. Hegorty.

- The Royal Canadian Mounted Police finalizes an agreement with Rockwell International Corp. to develop a computerized system for classifying, storing and retrieving fingerprints.

- Ruling on the appeal of a convicted cop killer, a New York State judge strikes down the state's death-penalty law as unconstitutional. The law mandated

capital punishment for the killing of a police officer or prison guard.

- Following the election of native son Jimmy Carter as President, the town of Plains, Ga., asks for state funding to create a full-time, four-member police department and install the town's first traffic light. The department would replace the town's existing watchman.

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McDonald, O'Connell:

America's challenge — and its opportunity

By Phyllis P. McDonald and Paul O'Connell

Over the past several weeks, a constant refrain in media coverage of the September 11 terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., has been the suggestion that the United States intelligence community failed to produce indicators of an impending attack. Some suggest that the lack of warning was due to an inability to "manage knowledge," in that an overwhelming volume of information impeded thorough analysis. Others suggest that our technology is outdated, or that agencies simply do not communicate with one another to ensure cooperation and coordination. If either is true, what should our government do?

Government agencies are generally developed for a specific function, e.g., tax collection, mail delivery, spying on enemies, etc. Over time, these agencies develop discreet personalities and cultures. During normal historical periods, their operations and routine functions can remain separate, yet still perform successfully. However, when an uncommon or threatening condition exists, bureaucracies must function differently.

Currently, the United States faces an uncommon threat. The government must now assess its current mode of functioning and make necessary adjustments in order to compensate for, and overcome, this threat. Specifically, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service can no longer function as though their activities were separate and distinct. They are not. Recently, Senator Bob Graham (D-Fla.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, specifically cited the lack of coordination between the CIA and INS regarding the recent terrorist attack. If the failure did occur due to overwhelming amounts of information with no means to identify the pertinent from the extraneous, or a

lack of communication among agencies, or a lack of coordinated strategies, then the Federal government must reassess many of its most basic operations.

Our government must now determine what information needs to be shared and which agencies need to cooperate and coordinate their efforts, in order to maximize our efforts to neutralize this threat to national security. The

and adjusted if not succeeding:

¶ Ensure that managers responsible for specific outcomes are held accountable for those outcomes.

The police have discovered that, if individual commanders are held responsible for a geographic area and all other specialized units are required to work with that commander, problem solving and crime reduction occur at

(perhaps not surprisingly, given that the police commissioner, Edward Norris, previously had a hand in the development and application of Compstat in New York). Baltimore's application of Compstat, called Citystat, shows that a thoughtfully created and well-run information management system can coordinate the operations of diverse agencies, as long as they share a common goal or mission.

This new and dreadful challenge facing America should be viewed as a unique opportunity. The efforts of the Office of Homeland Security will succeed or fail based in large part on the ability to coordinate efforts and to share information. Compstat, or some iteration of the concept, should be viewed as a viable option. Compstat can break down the "information silos" that have existed in the federal government for years and can create new operating modes and processes.

Clearly, it is too early to discuss or consider a "national Compstat." The last thing that the U.S. needs now is the creation of another layer of bureaucracy. Rather, the key to this challenge is to get existing mechanisms to coordinate their efforts and to work together effectively. Our leaders should look to the Compstat model as a possible solution.

Compstat should not be considered a panacea or a cure-all. These issues are far too complex. However, the basic philosophy and methods of Compstat should be carefully considered. Quite possibly, they can provide the means of coordination, information sharing and cooperative strategy development that the country is now searching for.

The efforts of the Office of Homeland Security will succeed or fail based in large part on the ability to coordinate efforts and to share information. Compstat should be viewed as a viable option.

next, and more critical step is to implement an information management system that can achieve the necessary degree of coordination and efficiency on an ongoing basis.

During the 1990s, in response to overwhelming crime, American police agencies developed new methods of managing their operations and the flow of critical information. The New York City crime control model known as Compstat, which was particularly successful in coordinating the efforts of the NYPD's 40,000 members and its wide array of units and operations, is one possible solution for the challenge now facing the federal government.

Compstat was designed to institutionalize the following principles, in order to overcome typical bureaucratic incompetence:

¶ Set clear objectives to ensure a focus on priorities;

¶ Ensure that diverse units cooperate and coordinate for more effective development and application of strategy;

¶ Ensure that the information needed for sound decision making is available and is used as a basis for decision making;

¶ Ensure that appropriate strategies and tactics are developed for each problem addressed;

¶ Ensure that all tactics and strategies implemented to solve a problem are monitored

unprecedented levels in that community. Regularly scheduled meetings designed to review the work of the respective commanders result in a constant focus on the priorities of the administration, as well as a constant urgency to work hard and solve critical problems. Strategies are reviewed and improved within the meetings so that quality applications are implemented. All work is based on data to eliminate guesswork, and all work is carefully monitored to ensure success or to make adjustments or corrections. Managers who are unable or unwilling to perform are replaced.

Compstat has been particularly useful in breaking down information silos within large bureaucracies. Compstat has also been retooled and adapted at the citywide level in Baltimore

Letters

Bosnian cleanup

To the editor:

Regarding your story (May 2001) on The Washington Post's report about American police officers with the International Police Task Force in Bosnia, I wanted to make some clarifications. I was the station commander of the Stolac IPTF

station in 1997 and 1998. During my tour there I was able to watch and evaluate the conduct of police officers not just from Bosnia, but from the many nations who contribute personnel to the IPTF. As you can imagine, the quality of officers varied. In the article I was quoted as being critical of American officers in particular because, as a fellow American, I felt qualified based on my knowledge of the standards we hold officers to in the United States. My criticisms were not intended to impugn the character of the majority of American police officers working in Bosnia, who do so with professionalism and bravery.

The officers I served with in the Mostar region were, for the most part, dedicated professionals, and I am honored to have worked with them. We were all painfully aware of the "bad apples" in the American contingent, and worked hard to encourage these individuals to leave. In all the cases we were unsuccessful. Both Dyncorp, the U.S. contractor responsible for recruiting the officers, and the United Nations were very reluctant to take any punitive measures against officers accused of ethical violations.

Perhaps now that has changed. My motive for agreeing to be interviewed for The Post's article was to encourage reform, both in the U.N. and in Dyncorp. I hope I was successful.

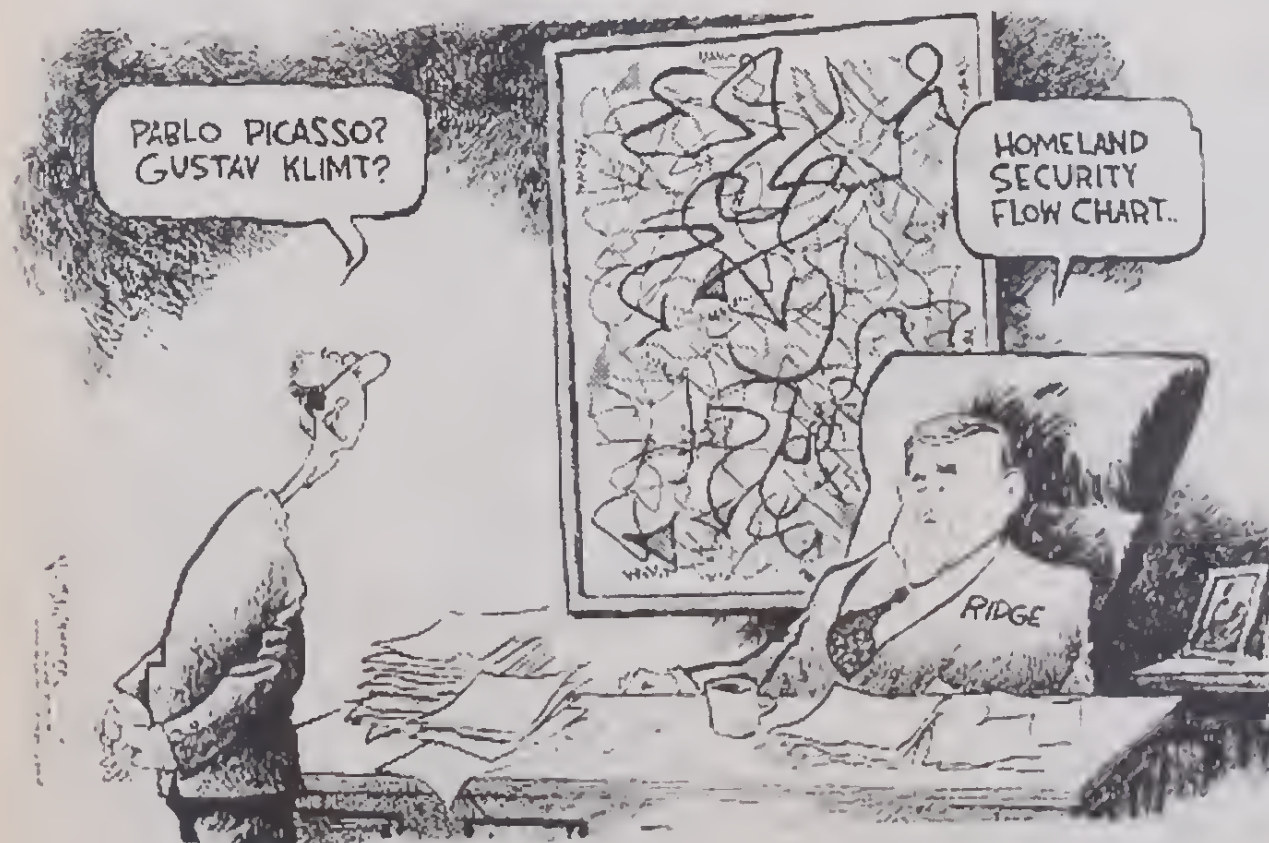
STEVEN SMITH

Instructor, Gavilan College, Gilroy, Calif

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Cops seek exits to head for private sector

Continued from Page 1

threats. Now, some Wall Street firms want dogs for routine patrols of lobbies and loading docks. Jules Kroll, the chairman of Kroll Worldwide, said his firm has been hired by companies to assess how well their buildings and plants could withstand chemical attacks and explosions.

Another surge in business is being provided by state and local governments which are contracting with private companies to do more thorough background checks of employees. Michael H. Boyle, a director of forensic and litigation services in the Miami office of KPMG, a consulting firm, said local and county agencies in Florida have recently contacted the company to find ways of improving the background-check process.

In New York, it is unclear whether the outpouring of affection by the public for its police force has translated into increased applicants for the department. Through Oct. 1, some 11,368 people had signed up to take the NYPD entrance exam that was scheduled for Nov. 7, down from the 12,320 who signed up for last summer's test. And those numbers paled in comparison to the 20,000 to 30,000 or more who have

LAPD cuts to the truth

A private polygraph firm was hired by the Los Angeles City Council last month to help the Police Department get through a backlog of 500 to 600 recruits who need to take lie-detector tests in accordance with a new municipal policy.

In the aftermath of the Rampart Division scandal, the city began requiring all recruits to take polygraphs. However, the department does not have enough personnel to conduct the tests.

"Ultimately, we want to hire more polygraph test-givers ourselves, but

right now to catch up with the backlog, we are doing this contract with an outside firm," said Councilwoman Cindy Miscikowski, who chairs the City Council's Public Safety Committee.

A spokesman for U.S. Investigation Services Inc., the Vienna, Va.-based firm that was awarded a six-month contract, said the company could eliminate the backlog in 60 days and will continue to conduct polygraphs to prevent future backlogs. It is expected to conduct 1,400 tests at a cost of \$395 each.

applied to the department during peak periods.

The NYPD, like many other municipal law enforcement agencies around the nation, has struggled with recruitment during the economic boom of the late 1990s. What may now come as an even bigger blow to the department, however, is the retirement of many who want to leave while their salaries are being pumped up by overtime.

With pensions based on a final year's salary, 12-hour and weekend shifts could raise a pension by 20 percent. Department officials are predicting that a patrol officer with 20 years on the job who typically earns \$64,000 with holiday pay and regular overtime could make as much as \$110,000 between now and next September.

"Such enormous amounts of overtime kind of helps to make the retire-

ment decision," said Thomas J. Scotto, president of the Detectives Endowment Association. "When it's over, officers may look at the numbers and say, 'It's time for me to go.'"

Many of the NYPD's veteran officers will be paid an average of \$50,000 in overtime for the current fiscal year, which ends on June 30, 2002. Overall, the department expects to pay up to \$1.7 billion in overtime, five times the record level set just last year.

Through September, 1,677 officers have retired, a 75-percent increase over the same period in 2000. Early indications are that another 500 filed their retirement papers in October; nearly three times as many as did in October 2000, according to Joseph Maccone, who managed the department's pension fund last year and now works for the

Patrolman's Benevolent Association.

In some other cities, recruitment does seem to be up, although not because of the World Trade Center disaster.

Hartford, Conn., which abolished its residency requirement at the request of Chief Bruce P. Marquis, drew a record 1,218 applicants last month to fill 30 vacancies. The last time the residency rule was used, the department pulled in just 322 job-seekers.

The latest hiring drive was Hartford's first national recruitment campaign. Of the applicants, 21 were sworn personnel from other municipalities and several were from Florida and California. The campaign's success was encouraging, as well, because the department's starting salary of \$33,000 is much lower than the city's suburbs.

Mississippi eyes post-academy standards

Continued from Page 1

standards board, you realize just how little is actually mandated." Until last year, he said, the state had no requirements for reserve and part-time officers. Biloxi, unlike Hattiesburg, does not make its officers pass physical fitness tests before receiving promotions or raises, said Forbes.

Houston's committee, which was to meet for the first time last month, includes Forest County Sheriff Billy McGee, former Hattiesburg chiefs Charlie Sims and Wayne Landers, and University of Southern Mississippi criminal justice professor Stephen Mallory.

Sims favors creating a state accreditation system that would mirror the standards promulgated by the national Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. The Hattiesburg department was accredited in 1997

under Sims' tenure. Developing a statewide program, he said, would make it affordable to small agencies.

"Any type of training that involves the use of force, like firearms training or driving, deals with liability issues," he said. "And there are so many cases of litigation out there, that if a department can meet a set of standards, it will minimize the chance of their departments getting involved in litigation."

Sims envisions a small department of state employees who would work with different agencies to offer assistance in the accreditation process.

Mallory said he wanted to address the issue of a college-degree requirement and technology. The committee needs to re-examine recruit training and find a way to provide officers "with cutting edge technology," he told The Associated Press. "Police work is a lot different today than it was in the past."

Higher-ed partnership to benefit N. Orleans cops

Continued from Page 1

low college credits for much of the instruction [they are] already undergoing."

The only catch is that university instructors be used. But that's fine, said Ebbert. "I'm not sure a police sergeant with no background ought to be the one teaching cross-cultural relations," he told LEN. "Nor some of the technical areas. We never had the access to that high-quality instruction."

After what Ebbert characterized as a "two-year dog fight" with the city's Civil Service Commission to get the college requirement implemented, it is crucial, he said, that officers are provided with the means to obtain an education.

For more than a year, another program has been in place that allows the department's 1,650 officers to attend the

University of New Orleans for free. If they wish to attend other institutions, such as Tulane or Loyola universities, the foundation provides \$50 per credit for undergraduate courses, and \$100 per credit for graduate work. Tulane, said Ebbert, has lowered its price for police by about 75 percent, so rather than \$2,300 a semester, it now costs approximately \$350.

The educational incentive program has also been expanded to include full-time civilian employees of the force, and might grow to include those who volunteer as reserve officers. One of the unique features of the initiative is that participants do not have to study criminal justice. Said Ebbert: "We think the education is important. You have management, you have computers, you have accounting, psychology...all those are adaptable to criminal justice needs."

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A-G wields bigger stick with anti-terror law

Continued from Page 1

intelligence court on someone suspected of involvement in terrorism. In that way, any phone the person uses can be bugged. Previously, a separate warrant was needed for each phone used. Federal officials may also now obtain nationwide search warrants for terrorism investigations, and intelligence officials and criminal justice agencies can share information on investigations.

There will be increased criminal sentences for those convicted of committing terrorist acts or of harboring or financing terrorists or their organizations. Under the law, a terrorist action taken against mass transit becomes a federal offense. A bioterrorism provision outlaws the possession, other than for "peaceful purposes," of substances

that can be turned into biological or chemical weapons.

Special intelligence courts can also give national security investigators permission to bug suspects in terrorism cases if they assert that foreign intelligence operations are a significant purpose of the probe. Up till now, the only way to gain such authorization was if foreign intelligence were the sole purpose of the investigation.

Banks will be required to make much greater efforts to determine the sources of large overseas private banking accounts by the Treasury Department. Those nations which refuse to provide information on depositors to American investigators could face sanctions. The law also prohibits U.S. banks from doing business with offshore shell

banks. American transactions with hawalas, the virtually paperless banks of the Middle East, will be monitored, as well.

A key element of the law is the authority it grants to the attorney general or his deputy to detain indefinitely non-citizens certified as endangering national security. While the measure requires either deportation proceedings or prosecution to be brought within seven days, foreigners may be "detained for additional periods of up to six months...." The attorney general will review the certification every six months and may or may not then release the person, the law states.

"Under our system, we can't know for certain whether something's constitutional until the court says so," said

Barry Latzer, a professor of government at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and a constitutional law scholar. "There are cases in the past where the court has upheld preventive detention."

In *United States v. Salerno*, a 1992 ruling involving a member of organized crime, the U.S. Supreme Court found that such a measure did not violate Eighth Amendment protections against cruel and unusual punishment because the detention was administrative and part of carrying out a sentence.

"I think people can be detained for public safety reasons," Latzer told *Law Enforcement News*. "I don't think the only legitimate basis for detaining someone is to ensure they appear for trial. There may be people who are so dangerous, even though we haven't found them guilty and proven them guilty, the evidence against them so strong and the risks if they were released so great, we might want to detain them."

"Certainly the case of someone believed to be engaged in terrorist acts, I think, would fall into that category," said Latzer, "and I think that's what the administration had in mind and what Congress had in mind when they passed this law."

Although the law does give Ashcroft the powers he had been seeking since the terrorist attacks, Congress placed a sunset provision of four years on the electronic surveillance portions of the legislation. Information gathered during that time, however, can be used at trial even if the case is not heard for years.

"We took the time to look at it, and we took the time to read it," said Senator Patrick J. Leahy, the Vermont Democrat who chairs the Judiciary Committee. "And we took the time to remove those parts that were unconstitutional and those parts that would have actually hurt the rights of all Americans."

The lone Senate holdout in passing the bill was Senator Russ Feingold, a Wisconsin Democrat. There was "relentless" pressure to pass the legislation "without deliberation or debate,"

he said.

In a statement made from the Senate floor, Feingold said: "It is one thing to shortcut the legislative process in order to get federal financial aid to the cities hit by terrorism. We did that, and no one complained that we moved too quickly. It is quite another to press for the enactment of sweeping new powers for law enforcement that directly affect the civil liberties of the American people without due deliberation by the people" and their elected representatives.

Top administration officials this month defended an executive order that would allow the use of military tribunals to try foreigners charged with terrorism. White House officials said that such tribunals, which would severely limit defendants' rights and would not require proof beyond a reasonable doubt, were necessary to prevent the disclosure of intelligence methods that could come out during a civilian trial. Also, a military tribunal would protect American jurors from having to pass judgment on terrorists.

"The basic proposition here is that somebody who comes into the United States of America illegally, who conducts a terrorist operation killing thousands of innocent Americans — men, women and children — is not a lawful combatant," said Vice President Dick Cheney. "They don't deserve to be treated as a prisoner of war. They don't deserve the same guarantees and safeguards that would be used for an American citizen going through the normal judicial process."

The use of military tribunals raises a separation of powers issue, Latzer told *LEN*, since there is currently no Congressional legislation that directly authorizes the creation of these bodies. As a result, he said, the question becomes whether the President has the power to do so.

"That doesn't mean that if this order to create tribunals were tested before the Supreme Court, that the order wouldn't stand," said Latzer. "I don't want to suggest that. It's a very gray area, in fact."

The law gets serious when man turns on his best friend

Continued from Page 1

and animal control workers domestic violence.

"This is another form of wife abuse," said Clifton Flynn, a sociology professor at the University of South Carolina-Spartanburg.

Flynn, whose study last year of 43 women with pets who had entered a shelter was cited in the *NIJ* report, found that one-third of women who said their pets had been abused also said their children had.

Another study done by researchers at Northeastern University in 1997 found animal abusers five times as likely to commit violent crimes against people, including family members. In Pontiac, S.C., Kevin D. Ackridge was convicted in 1998 of throwing a puppy off a 30-foot-high balcony into a tree. Investigators later learned he was a convicted batterer.

Across the country, new laws prohibiting animal cruelty are being enforced. At the forefront is Oregon, which in 1995 became one of the first states to make abuse a felony. Before then, the Multnomah County district attorney's office prosecuted an average of one case a year; now it takes on a new one every eight weeks.

In August, Gov. John Kitzhaber signed into law the "Rose-Tu Bill," which increased the penalties for animal abusers who have two or more prior convictions for that crime, domestic violence or knowingly abusing animals in front of children.

The bill was named after the Asian elephant, Rose-Tu, who was abused by her keeper at the Oregon Zoo. The zoo keeper pleaded no contest to second-degree animal abuse and was sentenced to community service and probation.

In Texas, a Brazoria County man last month became the first to face charges under the state's new felony cruelty law. Put into effect in September, conviction carries a possible punishment of up to two years in state prison and a fine of up to \$10,000. Previously, cruelty and torture of animals was a Class A misdemeanor.

According to investigators, George Sterling was eligible for the harsher penalties because of two prior cruelty convictions.

A corrections sergeant may become the first person to serve prison time for aggravated cruelty to animals under New York's "Buster's Law," which

made cruelty a felony in 1999. The law was named for a cat that was doused with kerosene and burned to death by a Schenectady teenager in 1997.

The defendant, Ronald A. Hunlock, killed five kittens at the Sing Sing Correctional Facility in Ossining in March by putting them in a trash compactor. Prosecutors said he had found the kittens and their mother in an inmate's cell and ordered the inmate to put them in the compactor. When he refused, Hunlock did it himself.

Last year, Westchester County District Attorney Jeanine Pirro created an animal abuse unit, and in May the office charged a man with stabbing his dog 30 times with a kitchen knife. The dog, which had sided with the man's girlfriend during a domestic dispute, received 206 stitches.

"I truly believe there is evidence linking violence against animals to violence against people," said Pirro. "To those convinced we should not use prosecutorial resources for this, I say that sooner or later a human will be a victim of that abuse."

Hunlock, who pleaded not guilty, is free on \$25,000 bond. It is the first known case of animal cruelty in a New York State prison, said James B. Flateau, a spokesman for the state department of corrections.

In Alabama, an animal cruelty incident caught the attention of Gov. Don Siegelman, who urged the Winston County district attorney's office in August to take another look at a case involving the torture of a pet dog in front of children.

On Labor Day 2000, William Robinson of Delmar shot his dog twice, then threw the animal on top of a trash heap and set it on fire while it was still alive. As the man's wife and children looked on, the dog breathed flames into its lungs and died.

A grand jury's refusal to indict prompted Siegelman's letter, in which he called the crime "reprehensible." Conviction under an animal cruelty law signed by the governor last year can result in up to 10 years in prison.

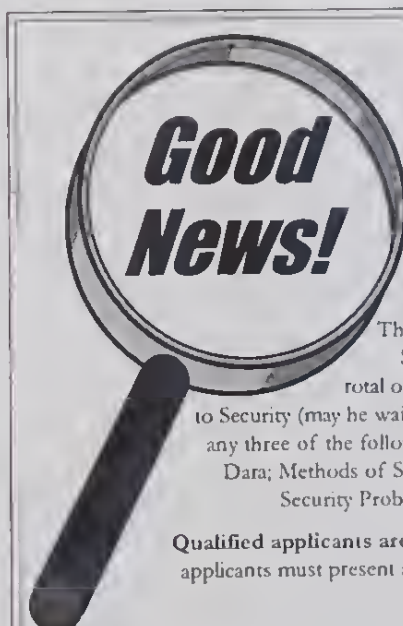
Law enforcement agencies have also changed their policies. The Pinellas County, Fla., Animal Services Department now separately codes abuse and neglect complaints and automatically treats them as high priority. Previously, such complaints were classified as a "public nuisance."

The change was made after four cats starved to death while locked in a house by an owner who had already moved. Nancy Elizabeth Holloway pleaded guilty last spring to four counts of animal cruelty.

In Pima County, Ariz., all sheriff's deputies will receive training in how to deal with injured animals. Sheriff Clarence Dupnik said last month. The move came in light of an incident in September in which two deputies found a dog that had been hit by a car and tried to put it out of its misery by beating it over the head and strangling it.

According to Dupnik, the county's animal control officers took more than two hours to respond after the dog had been struck by a hit-and-run driver. The deputies decided to euthanize the dog first by strangling it, then by hitting it between the eyes with a blunt object. The dog lived, and has since been adopted by a sheriff's captain.

"We were wrong," Dupnik wrote in a letter released Oct. 26. "I sincerely regret and apologize that this incident occurred, as do the officers involved."



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Where is everybody?!?

The events of Sept. 11 are affecting police recruiting — and the eagerness of many veterans to retire. Find out why (and why it may be the private sector's gain).
On Page 1.



ANIMAL CRUELTY TASKFORCE

Animal instincts

More and more states are ratcheting up the penalties for and emphasis on animal cruelty and abuse. **Page 1.**



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What They Are Saying:

“Such enormous amounts of overtime kind of helps to make the retirement decision. When it’s over, officers may look at the numbers and say, ‘It’s time for me to go.’ ”

— Thomas J. Scotto, president of the New York City Detectives' Endowment Association,
on the likely surge of NYPD officers retiring in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. (Story, Page 1.)